

# B. Y. Expedition Returns Home

President Benjamin F. Cluff, Jr. and Associates Reach Salt Lake This Morning—Brief Summary of Their Really Marvelous Journey—Something of the Perils That Were Encountered.



PRESIDENT BENJAMIN F. CLUFF, JR.  
Man who headed the Brigham Young Academy Scientific Expedition to South America.

The Brigham Young Academy, South American Exploring Expedition, is now at the end of the past and will soon be given proper place in history.

President Benjamin F. Cluff, Jr., who was the leader of the expedition, arrived in Salt Lake City this morning and will continue on to his home in Provo on the 5 o'clock train this evening. For nearly two years past he has been traveling, in the interest of science, through Mexico, Central and South America. During that time he and his party of devoted explorers have braved many perils and endured much hardship both in friendly and in hostile lands. They have been exposed to the ravages of fever laden rains, the dangers of the jungle and the perils of being in a country that in the turmoil of an armed rebellion. At one time and another every member of the party has been sick and they pursued their course until they reached the point where they either had to discontinue their exploration or wistfully court death.

Through this is but a glimpse of the adventures encountered by President Cluff and his companions, they are more than enough to convince the most skeptical that their sacrifices were not in vain. President Cluff expresses the intention of continuing his work where he left it off, as soon as the difficulties in the land of Colombia are settled.

He was accompanied home by Walter S. Tolson of Beaver, Asa Klenke of Seattle and Heber Magley of Montpelier. These comprise all the party excepting the two who remained in Colombia to continue their work of collecting birds, and if he keeps on, he is the only one of the party who is not one of the rarest cabinets of birds in the world.

The people of the state, no doubt, are fairly well familiar with the travels and fortunes of the expedition party as the details have been furnished by President Cluff and printed from time to time in the "News." The departure was made from Provo on April 17th, 1900, under historic circumstances, and under the means of transportation from that point in Colombia, was reached. From that point the party took a steamer and went to the mouth of the Magdalena river and then down the river as far as Honda. At this point the river was again secured and the journey continued on as far as Bogota. The capital of Colombia. That point was the terminus, as the extreme danger of remaining in that country necessitated an abandonment of the expedition for the time being at least.

The journey, which is destined to become an epoch in the history of the people of Utah, was briefly narrated today by President Cluff. He began by saying that it was his conviction that the fruits of the journey compensated for all the means and labor expended and the sacrifices made. So far as he is personally concerned, he says his experiences of the past year and a half surpassed in interest what he had ever had in his life and he is anxious to return and continue the work for it is his conviction that many startling discoveries will soon be made in South America.

President Cluff was asked what he regarded as the most interesting and profitable features connected with his expedition and he quickly replied that he thought the many great and wonderful things that he visited afforded him the greatest pleasure and satisfaction in contemplating them in reference to the book of Mormon. The first of the great ruins were found at Palenque, which he and his companions ever saw and he would advise every young man who came to take a trip to that land, he thinks it would more than repay them for their trouble.

their enactment was as much his as his colleagues.

The Senate this afternoon passed the pension appropriation bill and resumed consideration of the Philippine tariff bill.

Mr. Turner, of Washington, took the floor and spoke against the bill and the general policy of the Republican party in connection with the islands.

**HOUSE.**

Washington, Feb. 7.—This was the day in the House which under the rules belonged to the committee on war claims, but Mr. Mahon, of Pennsylvania, chairman of that committee, announced that he did not desire to announce the legislative appropriation bill and asked that the day following the disposition of the oleomargarine bill be given to that committee.

There was no objection and the order was made. The House then went into committee of the whole and resumed the consideration of the legislative appropriation bill.

Mr. Smith, of Arizona, offered an amendment to increase the salary of the governor of that territory from \$2,000 to \$5,000 and used his amendment as a text for an assault upon the appropriation committee for discriminating against Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma, and in favor of Hawaii in the matter of salaries for executive and judicial officers.

Mr. Hemenway of Indiana, in charge

## A BIG APPROPRIATION.

Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds Reports Favorably Senator Rawlins' Bill in Behalf of Salt Lake Federal Building—Senator Kearns' Utah Bill Shelved.

[Special to the "News."]

Washington, D. C., Feb. 7.—The Senate committee on public buildings and grounds has reported favorably Senator Rawlins' bill making an appropriation of \$200,000 for the federal building in Salt Lake City.

**KEARNS' UTAH RESOLUTION.**

The resolution introduced in the Senate by Senator Kearns for opening the Uintah Indian reservation was referred to a sub-committee of three members. The bill is not likely to be heard from again this session, as Senator Clapp of Minnesota is opposed to the opening of the reservation.

## A CITY'S VERY SAD PLIGHT.

Diphtheria at Gunnison So Prevalent That Even the Stores Are Quarantined—Help Asked from State Board of Health—Dr. Hammond Sent Down.

The mayor of Gunnison in this state notifies the state board of health that diphtheria is so prevalent in his community that it has been found necessary to quarantine even the stores, and there is no telling where the trouble will end.

Even the health officer, Dr. Andrews, is down with the disease, and the mayor appeals to the state board for assistance. Secretary Seely has sent Dr. Hammond down there to see what can be done, and has asked the state board to take charge of the medical situation for the present.

## YOUNG ROOSEVELT HAS PNEUMONIA.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Owing to the illness of Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., who it is said, is suffering from pneumonia at Croton, Mass., Mrs. Roosevelt will leave for Croton this afternoon where she will probably remain for some days. Mrs. Roosevelt has been obliged to recall her invitations for a tea next Monday and also to cancel all her engagements in Washington for the present.

It is not known yet whether the proposed trip of the President to Charleston will be abandoned. It is known that he will go if his son's condition will warrant it and much will depend upon Mrs. Roosevelt's report after she reaches the young man's bedside.

Young Roosevelt is quite ill, but his condition is not considered alarming.

## VENEZUELAN TROOPS RETIRE.

Port of Spain, Island of Trinidad, Feb. 7.—The Venezuelan troops sent to disperse the insurgents in the vicinity of Lagunilla have been compelled to fall back upon Carupano, which place they reached in an exhausted condition. The troops lost a number of men killed or wounded in the skirmishes which they had daily with the insurgents.

Willemstad, Island of Curacao, Feb. 7.—The Venezuelan revolutionary steamer Libertador, erroneously reported to have been sunk by a Venezuelan gunboat at Porto Colombia, was cruising off this island last night and was off the coast of Curacao at 4 o'clock this morning. She communicated with the shore by boat and must have steamed away shortly after 4 a. m. It is believed that the French cruiser D. Estrees, which arrived here during the morning, disturbed the operations of the Libertador.

It is said that the landing of war munitions on the Venezuelan coast by the Libertador now will be very actively pushed.

**Schley Leaves for Washington.**

Knoxville, Tenn., Feb. 7.—Admiral and Mrs. Schley left Knoxville today for Washington in the private car of W. H. Peddie, superintendent of transportation of the Southern railway. The train is scheduled to stop at Morrisville, Tenn.; Asheville, Hickory, Statesville, Salisbury and Greensboro, N. C.; Danville, Lynchburg and Charlottesville, Va., arriving at Washington at 4:30 tomorrow morning. Admiral and Mrs. Schley were accompanied to the depot by the local reception committee and a large throng of citizens. They were given a farewell ovation.

**"Red" Levy Arrested.**

New York, Feb. 7.—Harry Levy, also known as "Red" Levy, and Harry Lewis, the plunger, arrested here yesterday at the request of the police of Baltimore, were taken to the city and remained until Monday. He had \$11,000 on him when arrested. He said that he won \$100,000 on the races in California, but his luck turned and he lost \$59,000.

**Family Perished in Flames.**

Cumberland, Md., Feb. 7.—Early today the residence of Wm. Robertson, near Paw Paw, W. Va., was entirely destroyed by fire. Four members of the family who were in bed asleep, perished in the flames.

**St. Louis Bribery Cases.**

St. Louis, Feb. 7.—The cases of five of the men indicted by the December grand jury in connection with the Suburban bribery case were docketed today for trial in the criminal court, as follows:

Charles Kratz, former councilman, charged with bribery February 27; Emil

hour's fight the firemen thought they had the flames subdued. A number of engines were called away to a fire at 88 Randolph street. Suddenly there was a slight explosion and the whole building was soon in flames. Losses were estimated as follows: Building \$30,000; millinery stock of Gage Brothers & Co., \$4,000; stock of Central Union Telephone company, \$2,000. This is the second time a building at this place has been destroyed.

**Hanged for Uxoricide.**

Sault Ste Marie, Ontario, Feb. 7.—Frederick Schultz was hanged here today.

One night in the first week of August last Schultz returned home intoxicated and after a quarrel with his wife, Craig, a woman who passed as his wife, deliberately shot her. He was arrested and after a trial was found guilty and sentenced to death.

**Lord Mayor Entertains Schwab.**

London, Feb. 7.—Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel corporation, and Mrs. Schwab, were entertained at a private luncheon today at the Mansion House by the lord mayor, Sir Joseph Dimsdale. The party included Sir Thomas Lister, Archibald W. Macdonald, M. P., Sheriff W. G. Hunsicker, chairman of the Nickel corporation.

**Public Building for New Castle, Pa.**

Washington, Feb. 7.—In the Senate a bill appropriating \$200,000 for the erection of a public building at New Castle, Pa., was passed at the request of Mr. Quay, of Pennsylvania, who asked this bill to be passed so that the architect would be obliged today to leave the city for an indefinite period.

**Struck Oil at Parachute, Colo.**

Greewood Springs, Colo., Feb. 7.—Oil has been struck in a well at Parachute at a depth of 650 feet. It is of the same excellent grade as that recently discovered in a well at Debeque. The second discovery has added to the excitement which was already at a high pitch.

**Sampson Grows Wiser.**

Washington, Feb. 7.—Alarming rumors were afloat here to the effect that Admiral Sampson had taken a serious turn for the worse within the last twenty-four hours. Inquiries at the navy department and of the naval physicians developed that there has been no decided change in the admiral's condition, but that a steady retrogression is in progress, which is common to his disease.

**Commandant Marais Captured.**

Matjesfontein, Cape Colony, Feb. 7.—Laurens Marais, better known under the name of Commandant Marais, has been captured in the neighborhood of Laingsburg. Marais was the leader of the Boers who operated in the Zwartkop in 1899.

**Tariff in Australia.**

Melbourne, Victoria, Feb. 7.—The federal government of representatives has confirmed the clause of the tariff bill imposing an excise duty of 11 shillings on grape spirits and has raised the excise duty on barley, malt, molasses and maize-spirits to 12s. 6d.

Other spirits will pay a duty of 13s. The import duty remains at 14s.

**Charleston Race Track Management.**

Charleston, S. C., Feb. 7.—President Arthur Wall, of the Charleston Racing association, has notified the executive committee that he will surrender the management of the exposition track March 1. He also announces that he has secured a five year lease on the Piedmont Park track in Atlanta, and will open December 1 next, and will conduct a meeting of 120 days.

**Father Commiskey May Be Bishop.**

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 7.—Bishop Scannell returns today from Cheyenne, Wyo., where he met with the priests of the Cheyenne diocese for the purpose of selecting a successor to the late Bishop Lenihan. The result of the meeting was not made public, but it is understood that Father Commiskey, vicar general of the diocese, was chosen. His name will be submitted to the bishops of the province of Dubuque and by them sent with other recommendations to the pope.

**Beat His Wife to Death.**

Topeka, Kansas, Feb. 7.—Because she was about to secure a divorce from him, John Kay, an employe of Crosby's flour mill, beat his wife to death with a flat-iron last evening. He attempted to take his own life by hanging himself from a bridge near his home. He was cut down before life was extinct and revived.

**GONE TO HER OLD HOME.**

Mrs. Mortensen Leaves Provo to Live in Ogden.

Word was received by the Deseret News today to the effect that Mrs. Peter Mortensen, who has been living with relatives in Provo since the arrest of her husband on the charge of killing young Hay, had taken her children and gone to Ogden, the home of her girlhood, to reside with her parents.

**TO TUNE ST. PAUL'S ORGAN.**

Man Who Supervised Reconstruction of Tabernacle Organ.

F. W. Hegeland, the expert of the Kimball Organ company, of Chicago, arrived last evening from Santa Barbara, Cal., where he has been putting in a \$5,000 pipe organ in the winter residence of an eastern man of wealth. Mr. Hegeland's assistant preceded him by one day in charge of the tools necessary to voice and tune St. Paul's organ, but the assistant had not shown up when the expert reached here, so Mr. Hegeland will have to wait.

The expert offers a suggestion relative to the great organ in the Tabernacle, viz: that the flat backs of the immense wooden pipe representations in front be either rounded, or made wedge shaped, or the limitations be removed altogether. He says that the waves of sound impinging against the flat surfaces as they come from the organ, are thrown back into the space from whence they came, diminishing the volume. Mr. Hegeland says this fact was demonstrated in a large eastern church where the initiation pipes were made round all around and the difference in the volume of tone that followed the improvement was marvelous.

The Kimball company, he states, turned out 30,000 instruments last year, and is now manufacturing 60 reed instruments and 60 pianos daily. The company turned out five \$18,000 organs last year. Mr. Hegeland says that it is better for organs at this altitude than at sea level, owing to the lessened resistance of the atmosphere to the vibrations of the reeds in the pipes.

# Adm'l Sampson Makes Appeal.

His Attorneys Beg Leave of the President to Submit a Statement in Connection With Schley's Position Asking Relief From His Condemnation by Court of Inquiry—Question of Command Still Uppermost.

Washington, Feb. 7.—E. S. Theall, representing Stanton & Campbell & Theall, counsel for Rear Admiral Sampson, today filed the following brief with President Roosevelt, protesting against the claims set up in Admiral Schley's appeal that he was in supreme command during the battle off Santiago:

**THE APPEAL.**

30 Broad Street, New York, February 6, 1902.

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States:

Sir: We beg leave as attorneys for Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson and on his behalf to submit the following statement in connection with the position of Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, asking relief from his condemnation as reported by a court of inquiry and approved by the secretary of the navy.

**DEWEY REFERRED TO.**

No argument will be submitted as to the voluted opinion of the president member of the court upon the question of command at Santiago. We respectfully apply for an opportunity to present evidence upon this point to the court and our request was as often refused and we are confident that an attempt to pronounce an adverse judgment upon the battle in which we were so plain a violation of simple good faith that it has no chance of receiving your approval. We were ready and are still ready to produce much evidence which was not offered before the court on this question. We are prepared to show that the statement that the New York at the beginning of the battle "was out of sight of the enemy and out of the line of the blockade" is inaccurate.

**READY TO PROVE ASSERTION.**

We are ready to show that under the navy regulations and the judicial interpretation thereof Rear Admiral Sampson was during the battle in command of every single vessel in the American line. There is abundance of testimony available to show that from the beginning of the battle every American vessel at Santiago was in sight of the New York. There is evidence at hand both in record and oral, to show that whenever the commander-in-chief left the blockade line in front of Santiago he hoisted the signal "Disengaged movements of commander-in-chief" proceeded to that point where, under the regulations, his immediate command of the squadron ceased and then signalled to the next in rank to take command. In the morning of July 3 the commander-in-chief had given instructions to have ready for hoisting the signal directing Commodore Schley to assume command; that this signal was to be hoisted when under the regulations the appropriate moment arrived; that that moment had not arrived and that such signal had not been hoisted when the enemy endeavored to escape from the harbor.

**EVIDENCE FROM THE OREGON.**

From the Oregon, too, there is available evidence to show that when the Oregon was fired the quartermaster of the Oregon, using the long glass, could, from the position from that vessel near the center of the line read the New York's battle signals then flying.

All this evidence was ready to be presented to the court of inquiry and it is ready to be presented to you. It was not admitted before the court because it refused to go into the question of command, Rear Admiral Sampson never objected and does not now object to an inquiry to determine the question of command. He has, however, reported that he was in command at that battle. As commander-in-chief he has made his recommendations and concerning the promotion he has been recognized by the executive and judicial departments of the government as being in command and he asks that when the accuracy of his report is questioned he at least be permitted to hear the evidence in opposition and to permit his brother officers to come forward with the evidence they are ready to give in his behalf.

**ABUNDANCE OF EVIDENCE.**

There is further an abundance of evidence available to establish the fact that what the applicant now calls "the complete and total failure of the arranged order of battle" was due wholly to his own disobedience of the orders of the commander-in-chief. These orders were to close in and to hold the enemy at the narrow mouth. Commodore Schley so understood the orders. He hoisted that very signal. Yet, when he says the enemy approached that part of the line guarded by his own vessel he looped. He withdrew from the battle formation a hole in the line, interfered with the Texas, which would have stopped the gap and caused her to back, thereby giving to the enemy the favorable opportunity which they availed themselves to escape through the interval he had made.

**WANT CHANCE TO CLEAR MATTERS.**

We have no desire to prolong this controversy. We only ask that before there shall be a finding adverse to Admiral Sampson, either by the President, the court, or the navy department, that he be given the opportunity which has been given to Admiral Schley to present such evidence as may make both sides of the matter clear.

Very respectfully,  
STANTON & CAMPBELL,  
and E. S. THEALL.

The President will consider the brief in connection with Admiral Schley's appeal and the navy department's comment.

**RETIREMENT OF SAMPSON.**

Washington, Feb. 7.—Secy. Long today issued the following order regarding the retirement of Rear Admiral Sampson:

Navy Department, Washington, Feb. 7, 1902.

Sir:—In notifying you of your retirement from the department, recognizing your services and deeply sympathizing with you in your impaired health, quoted with pleasure the following letter from the late President McKinley:

Washington, March 14, 1899.

"My Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of your very considerate letter of the 20th instant in which you express a desire that, without reference to your own interests, the other naval officers who rendered such deeply sympathetic service in the naval campaign in the West Indies may have the advancement which you recommend for them, and in which you ask nothing for yourself. I highly commend this disinterested and self-sacrificing attitude and assure you that I have the highest appreciation of your services as commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic forces during the Spanish war in blockading Cuba, co-operating with the army, directing the movements of the great number of vessels in your orders and, at last, after the most effective preparation, consummating with the gallant officers and men under your command, the destruction of the Spanish fleet. It was in recognition of your services and of your great skill that I recommended you to the Senate for the advancement which you had earned."

"Very truly yours,"  
"WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

Rear-Admiral Wm. T. Sampson, U. S. N., commander-in-chief, United States naval forces, North Atlantic Division, United States flagship New York, Havana, Cuba.

"Very respectfully,"  
"JOHN D. LONG,"  
"Secretary."

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Rear-Admiral Wm. T. Sampson, U. S. N., 1615 New Hampshire avenue, Washington, D. C.

## ARM TORN FROM BODY.

Frightful Accident to Ora Dykman, a Young Man at Ogden—Caught in Machinery and Flesh Pulled Clean From The Bone—Hand Was Jerked Off.

[Special to the "News."]

Ogden, Feb. 7.—An accident of the most shocking and painful character happened here this morning when Ora Dykman, a young man nineteen years of age had an arm literally torn from his body.

The young man was working at Smith Brothers' mattress factory with his father in the manufacture of excelsior. In some manner, not quite clear, his right arm was quickly drawn into the belt about the shaft. In an instant he was pulled into the machinery with frightful force and was apparently being mangled to death when the machinery was stopped and his torn and bleeding arm extricated from its perilous position.

The arm was removed at the shoulder and the patient rallied slightly, though his condition is extremely critical. The doctors hope for his recovery, but admit that the great loss of blood and frightful shock to the system are big odds to overcome.

It was found that not only was the flesh literally torn clean from the shoulder to the wrist leaving the bone exposed for the entire distance, but it was ascertained that the hand had been pulled off, leaving the fleshless and sickening stump for his horrified father and associates to look upon. The ambulance was called, and Doctors Dickson and Powers summoned. They found the unfortunate man removed to the Ogden General hospital forthwith, where surgical attention was given him.

The arm was removed at the shoulder and the patient rallied slightly, though his condition is extremely critical. The doctors hope for his recovery, but admit that the great loss of blood and frightful shock to the system are big odds to overcome.

## AUTOMOBILE CO. OF AMERICA.

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 7.—Papers were filed in the office of the clerk in chancery today showing the appointment, at Newark yesterday by Vice-Chancellor Stevens of a receiver for the Automobile company of America. The appointment is made temporary and a rule to show cause is granted, returnable before the vice-chancellor at Newark on Tuesday next. The application for a receiver was made by V. Everett Macy and others. They stated in the application that the company is insolvent, but that with proper management it could be made profitable. The liabilities are given at \$235,177, of which \$135,000 consists of commercial paper.

The assets are given as follows:

Real estate \$5,000; machinery \$152,000; stock \$188,000; and book accounts \$22,600. Mr. Macy owns \$250,000 of the company's stock and the company's indebtedness to him is \$25,000. Among the other petitioners are John H. Flagler, who owns \$250,000 worth of stock and to whom the company is indebted \$25,000; Sidney D. Ripley, who owns \$37,000 and whose claim is \$35,200; and Frank L. Underwood, owner of \$135,000 worth of stock and whose claim is \$19,000.

The petition sets forth that the company is capitalized at \$5,000,000 and of this amount only \$350,000 was paid in cash, the balance having been expended for patent rights. The company's plant is located at Jersey City.